

# The Chatham

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## The Chatham Banner

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April 25, 1883.

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W. DOUGLAS.

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## Business Directory.

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ARCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT.  
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**J. F. HARPER,**  
Painter and Decorator.  
Particular attention given to  
**IMITATION OF WOOD and MARBLE**  
All work done to the best possible manner and at low rates to suit the times.  
148 KING STREET,  
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## "A Chance in a Life Time."

WE HAVE DECIDED TO

**SELL OUR STOCK**

OF

**Groceries & Provisions**

A splendid opportunity to get a well assorted stock.

**A First-Class Stand and a Good Business Reasonable Rent Moderate.**

The above we wish to close out at once, as other interests demand our immediate attention. Stock can be reduced considerably.

**JOHN WADDELL, KNIGHT & CO.**

**Business Directory.**

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Bank, Store and Office Fittings, Church Furniture, and all kinds of Fancy Woodwork and General Jobbing.  
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Jobbing a specialty. Orders promptly attended to.  
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Corner of Queen and Richmond Streets, Chatham.

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CARPENTER, JOINER AND CONTRACTOR.  
Orders left at H. A. Patterson's Lumber Office, Harper & Hall's, or at my residence, No. 62 Joseph Street, will receive prompt attention.

**R. CIVILIER,**  
DEALER IN CONFECTIONERY.  
In all its Lines, Toys and Fancy Goods of all kinds. ES. OYSTERS a specialty. Fresh Canned Goods always in stock.  
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MANUFACTURER OF  
CAST IRON LETTERS FOR SIGNS.  
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28, P. O. Box 217, Chatham.

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SHOP—No. 18 King Street East, Chatham.

**GEO. A. TAYLOR,**  
Barber and Hairdresser.  
ROOMS—Opposite Thos. Stone's Dry Goods Store, King Street, Chatham.

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IRON MERCHANTS  
AND IMPORTERS OF  
Sheet and Heavy Hardware,  
Nails, Glass, Belting, Paints, Oils, &c.  
Manufacturers of Copper, Tin,  
Galvanized and Black Sheet Ironware  
Cook, Parlor and Fancy Stoves.  
GAS AND STEAM FITTINGS,  
PIPES, PUMPS, BATHS  
AND WATER CLOSURES.  
All Public and Private Buildings Heated on latest and most approved scientific principles.  
\$5 Public and Private Buildings Heated on latest and most approved scientific principles.

**F. MARX,**  
BROKER,  
MUSIC HALL BLOCK,  
CHATHAM.  
Notes, Mortgages and Debentures, buys and sells at Best Rates.  
Dealer in Farms and Town Property.  
\$5 Makes a specialty of Collecting Rents on Town or Farm Property.  
MAKES ADVANCES ON RENTS.  
Promptness and Despatch is my motto.

## AT JOHN WADDELL'S BUTTER!

Inspection invited to our large stock of September and October make. The quality is good and the price is away below the prices on the market.

**BUCKWHEAT FLOUR**  
In 25 cent. packages and upwards.

**"WATER WHITE" OIL,**  
Whitest, clearest, finest, reduced to 30 cents per gallon.

**SHELL'D CORN,**  
One car load from Illinois, 75 cents per bushel at our warehouse.

**JOHN WADDELL, EBERTS BLOCK.**

**Financial.**

**THE CHATHAM Loan and Savings COMPANY.**

**CAPITAL, \$1,000,000**

**HEAD OFFICE, - CHATHAM.**

**Board of Directors:**  
A. BELL, Esq., Judge of the Kent County Court, President.  
T. H. TAYLOR, Esq., Manufacturer, Chatham, Vice-President.  
EDWARD HARRY, Esq., London.  
WILLIAM MCKEOUGH, Esq., Merchant, Chatham.  
THOMAS STONE, Esq., Merchant, Chatham.  
JAMES GARDNER, Esq., Chatham.  
H. F. CUMMING, Esq., Chatham.

**MANAGER:**  
S. F. GARDNER, Esq., Office, Merchants' Bank Block, Chatham.

Money to lend upon Mortgages at lowest rates and most favorable terms.  
Borrowers can obtain money on day of application and save commission by calling at the Company's Office, Chatham.

**SAVINGS BANK.**

Deposit Receipts issued for Deposits of \$25 and upwards, payable at 4% a year, or at 5% if the deposit is for a term of 6, 12 or 18 months, bearing interest at the highest current rates. Small Deposits of \$1 and upwards. Receipts on call received and interest allowed thereon.

Twelve Million Dollars are now Deposited in similar Institutions in Ontario. See Government Returns.  
Parties desiring a safe and profitable investment for their money can obtain shares in this Company by applying to the Managers.

**A. RICHARDSON'S Banking House,**

**LAND AND INSURANCE AGENCY.**

**INSURANCE**

FARMERS, DO NOT FAIL TO INSURE your STOCK, GRAIN and BUILDINGS for your own Protection.

COME AND SEE ME.

LIGHTNING LOSSES made good on Farm Property.

I AM AGENT for the **ROYAL** of England, one of the LARGEST Companies in the WORLD.

RATES MODERATE.

FARM SALE NOTES BOUGHT

ARTHUR RICHARDSON, BAKER,  
Chatham, Nov., 1883.

**MONEY, MONEY.**  
Straight loans at 7 per cent. Apply to  
K. WHITE,  
Chatham, Box 254.

**MONEY TO LOAN.**  
Parties in want of money will find it to their interest to call upon the subscriber, from whom they can obtain money on favorable terms.  
JOHN RICHARDSON, Valetta P. O.

**MONEY.**  
Money to loan in amounts to suit borrowers, at lowest rates. Both private and company funds.  
DOUGLAS & DOUGLAS.

**MONEY! MONEY!**  
The undersigned is prepared to supply money in sums to suit borrowers, on the most favorable terms.  
FRY & FRY.

## ERIE & HURON RAILWAY.

SOUTH ROUTE.	
Wallaceburg	1.00 a.m.
Tupperville	1.30 "
Dresden	2.00 "
Chatham Centre	2.30 "
Chatham	3.00 "
H. St. June	3.30 "
Dresden	4.00 "
Tupperville	4.30 "
Wallaceburg	5.00 "
Grand Trunk	5.30 "

All Trains run on Grand Standard time, which is one hour slower than Chatham time.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

CHATHAM STATION.	
Atlantic Express	8.30 a.m.
Day Express	9.30 "
Mixed	10.30 "
N. Y. Express	11.30 "
St. Louis Express	12.30 "
St. Louis Express	1.30 "
St. Louis Express	2.30 "
St. Louis Express	3.30 "
St. Louis Express	4.30 "
St. Louis Express	5.30 "

\*Sundays included. (Mondays excepted.)

## The Banner.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

## MANUFACTURING ARGUMENTS.

The local organ is never at a loss for a statement to present in favor of its pet contention; nor is it likely to find any difficulty in their direction as long as its imagination proves as fertile and its regard for truth exerts as little influence over its utterances as it has within the past few months, in matters political.

It has time and again told its readers that the business situation was entirely in the control of the politicians whom it supports, and that to them was attributable any improvement in trade in the country. It found it very hard to present a statement to the farmer, however, that would appear satisfactory to him, but it was not to be balked. Its imagination comes to the rescue and its conclusion is quieted by the knowledge that in consequence of such, it is but following the example of the leaders whom it is so anxious to serve. Here is the precious production:

"Let us take three products of a single farm—and a small one too—for one season, and see. On 400 bushels of oats under the N. P. he gets 25cts. per bushel more than he got before we had the N. P. That makes \$100. On 400 bushels of barley he gets 40cts. more on each 100 lbs. That makes \$240. On 800 bushels of wheat he gets 30cts. more a bushel. That makes \$240 more. On 800 bushels of corn he gets 20cts. more per bushel. That makes \$160 more under the N. P. than he got before the N. P. was adopted."

We have before us the Report of Dr. Orton's Committee on the Tariff, and from it we will cite a few figures. It is a thoroughly Tory authority, and every item has been arranged to make the best possible showing for the result of this N. P., even to neglecting to quote the year 1879. Let us see how it agrees with the Planet. We will give the yearly average Toronto quotations for the years from 1877 to 1881, being the last quoted in the report. Prices per bushel:

Year	Oats	Barley	Wheat	Wheat Corn
1877	\$1.25	87.50	\$1.25	55
1878	1.30	90	1.10	58
1879	1.35	92.50	1.10	58
1880	1.40	95	1.10	58
1881	1.45	97.50	1.10	58

The alleged 30 cents per bushel that the N. P. gets for the farmer on his wheat is worth looking for. In 1877 we find Dr. Orton's report gives the highest average price of Spring and Fall wheat as \$1.71, and in 1878, \$1.16. In the N. P. year of 1880 the highest average price was \$1.30; and in 1881, \$1.32; while on Jan. 16, 1884, spring wheat is selling at \$1.08 to \$1.10 and Fall wheat at \$1.04 to \$1.07.

It claimed that it gave the farmer 20 cents a bushel for his corn. It does raise the price of corn in seasons when the farmers have not enough feed for them selves and are forced to import it and pay the duty upon it thus making the feeding of cattle less profitable to them. In years when the farmers have sufficient coarse feed it has not and will not, because it cannot, raise the price. That this is true it may be instanced that the statement of the Tariff Com. only claimed an increase of from 55 to 56 cents—only 1 cent—in 1881 over 1877, the only two years quoted, while in the present scarcity of coarse grains our farmers are obliged to import American corn for feeding purposes and pay the Government 7 1/2 cents per bushel for the privilege of so doing.

Farmers of Kent, when the Tory organs make assertions of such an absurd and foundationless character, as the one we have just remarked upon, for the purpose of making a point in favor of its pet hobby and aiding their

candidates in gaining a support, his principles and practices do not entitle him to what confidence is to be placed in any statement they may make! The cases that can only be understood responsible by the grossness of such a character as an article in the National favor.

"But then, perhaps the N. P. hadn't got a good grip even after five years' term; so we will give our contemporary all the benefit of the doubt, and compare the prices received in 1877 with those of the present. Let it be left about authorities we will take the figures from the Free Press of 16th inst., which quotes the articles named, in its report of the Toronto markets, as follows:

Oats, 31c. to 33c.; barley, 92c. to 71c.; Spring wheat, \$1.08 to \$1.10; Fall wheat, \$1.04 to \$1.07; Corn, not quoted.

Where did the Planet get the quotations upon which it based the statements in the above extract from its columns? Certainly not from market reports; they give it the lie direct in the most emphatic manner, even when the report quoted is the most favorable to the N. P. Planetary wisdom is either theoretical, or rather hypothetically, enriching the farmers, must cause many of them to smile. The Planet and its ilk may succeed in deluding them by perverting facts relative to subjects the inawdness of which is difficult for the mass of the people to get data to reason upon; but the attempt to make the farmers believe they get great prices because of the N. P. is so absurd as to be insulting to their intelligence.

Instead of getting 25 cents per bushel more for oats under the N. P. we find that, even without 1879 (which year did not suit the uses of the Tory Committee) that the highest figure in 1877 was 49c. and 1878, 33c.; under N. P. in 1880 the highest figure was 37c.; in 1881, 43c., while on Jan. 16, 1884, the highest figure is 35c. Where, oh, where did the Planet get the figures?

Instead of getting 60c. per hundred lbs., or about 90 cents per bushel more for barley, as alleged by the Planet, the highest price in 1877 was 77c., and in 1878, \$1.01; under N. P. in 1880 the highest figure paid was 86c., and in 1881, 96c.; and on Jan. 16, 1884, we find it quoted at 52c. to 71c. Where does the Planet allege the farmer gets on account of the N. P. effect on barley, come in! Great silence.

## OUR IMPORTS.

In its issue of June 5, 1882, the local organ of oppression says: "It (the N. P.) has done for the Canadian market the Tables of Trade and Navigation speak falsely; as the excess of imports over exports in the years 1881-2-3 reached \$68,677,438. A pretty way to keep the Canadian market for the Canadians!"

The worst feature of it is that according to the Tory "balance of trade" doctrine, the country is endangered by the disparity between the rate of increase in the exports and imports. During the past three years, the imports have increased over 55 per cent on those of preceding years, while the exports have only increased 15 per cent. In 1878, when the Tories cried aloud that the balance of trade was being destroyed and that the business troubles were caused by importing so largely, we imported goods to the value of \$3,081,787. In the year ending June, last, we imported goods to the value of \$134,987,831. If, with an importation of \$93 millions, the country was made a wretched market, and the Government was culpable for permitting the "balance of trade" to be destroyed, what is to be said of the policy that permits the importation in a single year of nearly 42 millions more? This is what the Tories call "keeping Canadian markets for Canadians."

## ANOTHER LIBERAL CONFIRMED IN HIS SEAT.

Judgment was given on Wednesday by Justice Patterson and Ferguson, in the Welland election case, which has been before the Courts occasionally during the past six months. The Judges dismiss the petition, and Col. Morin, who redeemed the constituency at the last election, will hold his seat undisturbed. The petitioners made a persistent attempt, not only to unsettle to disqualify him, but after two sittings of the Court to bear evidence, the case broke down, the Judges declaring that no violation of the law was shown which in any way affected the election. Col. Morin's vindication, and the complete failure to show a corrupt act on the part of Mr. Mills or his friends in the Bothwell case, indicate the manner in which Reform victories are won.

## THE PROPER PLANET.

When advocating Mr. Smyth's candidacy in 1882, the Planet, professing the ability to lift up the veil and peer into the vista of futurity, aired its eloquence in the following bombastic manner:

"The N. P. is an infant Hercules, showing by its sturdy limbs and lusty voice, promise of the coming glories, but yet waiting and receiving yearly and daily development. What it has done for Canada since 1878—a brief hour in a nation's life—is but a small morsel compared with the enormous sphere which it will tap to the life of the Dominion in another decade. We are only at the portals of a glorious future, which nothing but an insane return to abject and aimless 'reform' rule can tolerate or delay.

Gazing into futurity the moon-struck adorer of the N. P., saw drawn across the scene pictures of national, financial and mercantile stagnation, idle factories, operatives out of employment and 'soup kitchens 'booming' into existence under the magic of the N. P., while sheriffs and courts were overworked, and poverty and oppression stalked abroad. But in the midst of it all he saw the wealth wrung from the hands of ill-paid toil rattling into the Government strong box, and he knew that with it the Government would fortify its position as that even the sufferings of the people would contribute to its party ends. It is not surprising that it says: "We are only at the portals of a glorious future." That Future is now the Present, and the Planet begins to find its chickens, foul and bedraggled as they are, coming home to roost.

When advocating the N. P. in 1882, the Planet said:

"The men who failed in 1879 were those who failed before the N. P. had a chance to do any good.

That was the plea. "Give it time," it cried, "and this glorious N. P. will make the country rich and happy." It had been in force then for nearly three years, and it claimed that the country was in a state of unprecedented prosperity. Least there might be any ambiguity as to whom it gave the glory, it goes on to say:

"The human authors of this prosperity are the present Dominion Cabinet, with their glorious and unconquered chief, whose name will live in history.

The above is sufficient to prove to any one that the Tory teaching was that their policy could make or mar the business of the country. They have the audacity yet to claim it as having that effect. The following, from the Detroit Free Press, suggests that the Government through their organs, preached falsehood and made promises they knew they were incapable of fulfilling, or that they are criminally culpable in now allowing the country to groan under as severe a weight of depression as it ever did, while the N. P. nostrum, which costs the people so much, is useless to aid them:

The New York Sun is so unfortunate as to instance Canada as an example of the benefits of protection. The failures in Canada last year were the heaviest ever known. The liabilities were \$16,000,000. In the United States there has been one failure to every ninety-four traders; in Canada the number has been one in forty-eight. Money was never so tight as it is there now. The banks are endeavoring to bolster up the big concerns that have over-produced, and consequently all the smaller and more legitimate businesses are cramped on account of the dearth of money.

Will the Planet say it did not claim the good times were the result of the N. P., and that it did not blasphemously and Herod-like assert that to its party leaders the credit was due for the good gifts of Providence? If the good time in 1882 was the result of the N. P., the excuse that it "has not had time" is no longer valid, and if it can't do it now its usefulness (if it ever had any) is gone, and as it is grievously burdensome to the farmers and laborers it is time to relegate it to oblivion with the rack, the thumbscrew and the fagot of the times of which it is a relic. Will the Planet say why the Government don't put forth its arm and drive away depression? It teaches that it is able to do so.

The Tribune says, in its allusion to Dr. Samson's address: "The tide of financial adversity which the Dr. quotes so glibly is only a faint ripple, which will be gone before it is really noticed." The same authority has been misled for a long time past in assuring us that under N. P. even a "faint ripple" of adversity could not exist. "Faint ripple," indeed! Does it throw out this as an insult to those Chathamites who have suffered by the depression? A stroll along the Chatham streets will show the brazen assertion to be remarkable only for its incorrectness. The number of empty business places and the very "faint ripple" of trade is what indicates that the N. P. is a failure, and the attempt to boom it by denouncing the depression is an insult to a discerning public.

## Resignation.

The melancholy musings of merchants and mechanics over their money matters and mercantile miseries, who, after the specious promises of Sir John and Co., are anxiously waiting to share the benefits of the N. P.

There is no other however wad's and cod's, but some get into the habit of saying "There is no credit trade here's defaulted but 'dead-dead' form a share.

The air is full of merchants all dearying the hardness of the times.  
Of working men on N. P. losses saying, "Yet cannot get the dime.

Let us be patient; these severe afflictions  
Not from the time arise,  
But from the time political convictions  
To reason about your eyes.

We see but dimly through the mist and vapors  
In these dull frothy days,  
What seem in statement, wild, unmeaning  
capers,  
May yet deserve our praise.

There is no DEARTH—what seems so to transpire  
This file of want and care  
Is but a rebuff of the years elapse,  
When all will plenty share.

And tho' at times impatient with emotion,  
And murmuring long suppress'd,  
The striving laborer, having left the ocean,  
Will not let John A. rest.

We must be patient—tho' at times convictions  
Tell us we're really told—  
And working men, mild kindly night elections,  
To silence must be school'd.

And woe, although the troubles which we suffer  
We brought upon ourselves,  
Yet only waits a chance to lay those duress  
On their respective shelves.

These free ones more than shackles we had worn,  
When promises were cheap—  
And when old fancy preaches up devotion,  
We'll closer watch the sheep.

Meanwhile, Sir John might hire the famous Tanager,  
To let our workmen see  
How they may starve in a becoming manner  
Under the great N. P.

## Perverting Reports.

People who have not yet had their minds disabused of the fallacious idea that in matters political the Tory organ can be honest, will, perhaps, be interested in learning the estimate put upon its statements by Mr. Henry Smyth, ex-M. P. In its issue of May 29, 1882, it gave a highly colored account of Mr. Henry Smyth's nomination by the Conservative Convention. There was trouble in the camp, however, and Mr. Smyth did not feel like accepting, and would not accept, the nomination until the matter of the nomination for the Local House had been decided upon. This did not suit the Planet, so it suppressed the "unpleasantness" and garbled the report; making it appear that Mr. Smyth was the first and only candidate nominated; and that that was the first business of the meeting. In speaking of the nomination it says he "accepted it in a short speech full of confidence in victory as the result of hard work in a just cause." This report the ex-M. P. indignantly as incorrect. In his examination under oath he says:

"The statement 'that nothing was said about its being a just cause' by me; I asked nobody to work for me, and I did not say a word about working myself. The newspaper report is wrong entirely when it says the discussion as to the nomination for the Local House took place after I had accepted the nomination for the Commons; I made no speech; I am not in the habit of making speeches."